BHE INTERIOR REPORT. I refer you to the report of the Secre laid before you, for useful and varied information in relation to the public lands; Indian affairs, patents, pensions, and other matters of public concern pertaining to into the new Territories, only dispute his department.

THE PUBLIC LANDS. The quantity of lands disposed of do. ring the last, and the first quarter of the present fiscal year was 3,841,549 acres, of which 161.911 acres were sold for cash ; 1, 456,514 neres were taken up under the homestead law, and the residue disposed | thus giving the double advantage of taking of under the laws granting lands for so Euch labor from the insurgent cause, military bounties, for railroad, and other | and supplying the places which otherwise purposes.

It also appears that the sale of public lands is largely on the increase It has long been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesman that the people of the United States had a higher and more en- of emancipation and arming the blacks. during interest in the early settlement These measures have been much discussand substantial cultivation of the public pulic lands than in the emount of direct rary with such discussion, the tone of revenue to be derived from the sale of public sentiment there is much improved. them. This opinion has had a controlling At home the same measures have been influence in sharing legislation on the fully discussed, supported criticised, and suljet of our national domain. I may denounced; and the annual elections folcite, as evidence of this, the liberal meas- lowing are highly encouraging to those thereof, person and amnesty, with such The grant to the States of the overflowed | tap through this great trial. lands within their limits, in order to their | Thus we have the reckoning. The cribeing reclaimed and rendered fit for cultis sis which threatened to divide the friends vation ; and the grant to railroad compa- of the Union is past. Losking now to the nies of alternate sections of land upon the | present and future, and with reference to contemplated lines of their roads when a resumption of the national authority of the pardoning power; and completed, will, too, largely multiply the | within the States wherein that authority facilities for reaching our distant possess | has been suspended, I have thought fit to ions. This policy has received its most issue a proclamation, a copy of which is signal and benificent illustration in the berewith transmitted. On examination of recent enactment granting homesteads to his proclamation, it will appear, as isbes | and actual settlers. Since the first day of Jan- lieved, amply justified to the constitution. pary last, the before mertioned quantity | True, the form of an oath is given, but no of 1.456,514 acres of land has been taken | man is energed to take it. A man is only up under its provisions. This fact, and promised a pardon in case he voluntarily the amount of sales, furnish gratifying takes the oath. The constitution authoris evidence of increa ing settlement upon | zes the Executive to grant pardors, as is the public lands, notwithstanding the fully established by judicial and other augreat struggle in which the energies of the | thorities. It also provides that if, in any large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits.

I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, 1 doubt not that Congress will cheerfully Union a republican form of government, adopt such measures as will, without assentially changing the general features of | ted, is explicit and full; but why tender | the system, secure the greatest practical extent of its benefits to those who have State government set up in this particuleft their homes in defense of the country | lar way? This section of the constitution in this arduous crisis.

REVENUE FROM MINERAL LANDS. I invite your attention to the views of Union may be too feeble for an opposite the Secretary of War as to the propriety of raising, by appropriation or legislation, a revenue from the mineral lands of the the cases with which we are now dealing. United States.

THE INDIANS. The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian the very element against whose hostility tribes have been carried into effect. Sun. and violence it is to be protected, is simdry treaties have been negotiated, which | ply absurd. There must be a test by will in due time, be submitted for the which to separate opposing elements, so constitutional action of the Senate. They as to build only from the sound; and that possessory rights of the Indians to large | cepts as sound whoever will make a sworn and valuable tracts of land. It is probable that the effects of these treaties will But, if it be proper to require, as a test result in the establisment of a permanent friendly relation with such of these tribes of allegiance to the co-stitution of the Unas have been brought into frequent and ited States and the Union under it, why bloody collisions with our outlaying set- not also to the laws and proclamation in tlements and emigrants.

Sound policy, and our imperative duty lamation were enacted and put forth for to these wards of government, demand the purpose of aiding the suppression of our anxious and constant attention to the rebellion. To give them their follest their material well being, to their progress effect, there had to be a pledge for their in the arts of civilization, and, above all | maintenance. In my judgment, they have to that moral training which, under the aided, and will further aid the cause for blessing of Divine Providence, will confer | which they were enacted. To give up this upon them the elevating and sanctifying | principle would be not only to relinquish anfluence, the hopes and consolations, of a lever of power, but would also be a cru-

I suggested in my last annual message add, at this point, that, while I remain in the propriety of remedying our Indian my present position, I shall not attempt system. Subsequent events have satisfied to retract or modify the emancipation proc. merits necessity. The details set forth lamation; nor shall I return to slavery in the report of the Secretary will evince any person who is free by the terms of the urgent need for immediate legislative | the proclamation, or by any act of Con-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT

" I commend the benevolent institutions established or patronized by the govern- is believed that the Executive may lawment in this District to your generous and

THE SHIP CANAL QUESTION. The attention of Congress, during the altogether, or grant upon the terms which last session, was engaged to some extent he shall deem wisest for the public interwith a proposition for enlarging the was est. ter communications between the Mississa ipni River and the northeastern scaboard | part of the outh is subject to the modifying which proposition, however, failed for the and abrogating power of legislation and time. Since then, upon a call of the judicial decision greatest respectability, a convention has seen held at Chicago upon the same sub- tional Executive in any honorable tampoject, a summary if whose views is don- | rary State arrangement for the freed been tained in a memorial addressed to the Pres- | ple is made with the view of possibly modident and Congress, and which I now Stave the honor to lay before you. That | must at best attend all classes by a total this interest is one which, ere long, will force its own way, I no not entertain a States. It is hoped that the already deepdoubt ; while it is submitted entirely to ly afflicted people in these States may be your wisdom as to what can be done now.

PACIFIC RAILBOAD. Augmented interest is given to this subject by the actual commencement of power of the Fational Executive to prevent work upon the Pacifi: Rairond under au- an abuse is abridged by the proposition. spices so favorable to its rapid progress and completion. Enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to this great of the States, on what is called reconstruc-

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT. I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, asking your attention to the developments in that vital interest of the

the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long, or be taken too soon. THE REBELLION Some elements for reconstruction, seem When Congress assembled a year ago, ready for action but remain inactive the war had already lasted nearly twenty apparently for want of a rallymonths, and there had been many coning point-a plan of action. Why should fliets on both land and sea, with varying A adopt the plan of B, rather than results. The rebellion had been psessed B that of A, and, if A and B should agree back into reduced limits; you the tone of public feeling and opinion, at home and bow can they know that the general government here will respect their plan? By abroad, was not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections, then just the proclamation a plan is presented that may be accepted by them, as a rallying passed, indicated uneasiness among ourselver, while amid much that was cold and | point, and which, they are assured in advance, will not be rejected here. This menacing, the kindest words coming from may bring them to act sooner than they Europe were attered in accents of pity that we were too blind to surrender our otherwise would. commerce, which was suffering greatly from a few armed vessels which were built upon and furnished from foreign shores ; consists in the danger of committal on present to the people of the States wherein and we were threatened with such addis points which could be more safely left to tions from the same quarter as would further developments. Care has been tasweep our trade from the sea and raise ken to so shape the document as to avoid

European governments anything hopeful

The Emancipation Proclamation, which | red, it is not said that other classes, on was issued in S-ptember, was running other terms, will never be included. In its assigned period to the beginning of a saying a reconstruction will be accepted new year. A mouth later the final proc | if presented in a specified way, it is not lamation came, including the announcesaid that it will not be accepted in any ment that colored men of a suitable condi- other way. tion would be received into the war ser The movements for State action for emvice. The policy, of emancipation and ancipation in several of the States not ins employing black soldiers gave to the fu- cluded in the emancipation proclamation. ture a new aspect, about which hope and | are matters of profound gratification, and fear and doubt contended in uncertain | while I do not repeat in detail what I have conflict. According to our political sys- heretofore so carnestly urged upon this tem as a matter of civil administration subject, my general views and feelings re- Young's Hall on next Monday evening.the general government nad no lawful main unchanged, and I trust that Congress | See his advertisement in this day's papower to effect emancipation in any State will omit no fair opportunity of aiding per. and, for a long time it had been hoped | these important steps to the great consumthat the rebellion could be suppressed mation. without resorting to it as a military meas- In the midst of other cares, however im ure. It was all the while deemed possis-ble that the necessity for it might come, fact that the war power is still our main the Board of Supervisors of Will county, a and that, if it should, the crisis of the country, a special meeting of said Board will be held, for a time, to give confidence to the peoto to convene on Wednesday the 16th day of

June. The principles established by the pi River, the country dominated over by vy, who have thus far borne their hard conference are best adapted to facititate the rebellion is divided into distant parts, part so nobly and well; and it may be espostal intercourse between nations, and, with no practical connection between teemed fortunate that, in giving the great as the basis of future conventions, inaug- them Tennessee and Arkansas have est efficiency to these indispensable arms, urate a general system of uniform inter- been substantially cleared of insurgent | we also honorably encourage the gallant national charges at reduced rates of pos- control and influence, and the citizens in men, from commander to sentinel, who tage, and cannot fail to produce beneficial each, and owners of slaves and advocates compose them, and to whom, more than to of slavery at the beginning of the rebell- all others, the world stands indebted for ion, now declare openly for emancipation | the home of free long, disenthrailed, regenin their respective States, Of those States | erated, enlarged, and perpetuated. tary of the Interior, which is herewith | not included in the emancipation proclamation, Maryland and Missouri, neither

Ol those who were slaves at the begin-

must be filled with so many white men .-

So far as tested, it is difficult to say that

servile insurrection, or tendency to vins

louce or cruelty has marked the measures

ed in foreign countries; and, contempo-

shall be, in the mode prescribed, set up

such government shall be recognized and

guaranteed by the United States, and

that, under it, the State shall be protect-

ed against invasion and domestic violence

States to cuarantee to every State in the

and to protect the States in the cases sta-

the benefits of this provision only to a

contemplates a case wherein a State favor

rable to a republican government in the

and hostile element, external to and even

within the State; and such are precisely

An attempt to guarantee and protect a

revised State government, constructed in

the whole or a preponderating part from

test is a sufficiently liberal one which ac-

recantation of his former unsoundness --

regard to slavery? These laws and proc-

el and astounding breach of faith. I may

For these and other reasons, it is thought

shall be included, in the oath, and it

fully claim it in return for pardon and res

the clear constitutional power to withhold

The proposed acquiescence of the Na-

will save labor and avoid great confu-

But why any proclamation now upon

the subject? This question is beset with

within their own limits.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1863. of which, years ago, would tolerate any The following proclamation is appended restraint upon the extention of slavery o the message.

PROCLAMATION. now as to the best mode of removing it Whereas. In and by the constitution of the United States it is provided that the nig of the rebellion, fully one hundred President shall have power to grant repa thousand are now in the United States rieves and pardons for offences against the military service, about one-half of which United States, except in cases of impeach number actually bear arms in the ranks,

ment; and Whereas, A rebeilion now exists, whereby the legal government of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United

they are not as good soldiers as any. No Whereas, With serence to said rebellin and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress calling for the forfeiture and confication of property and liberation of blacks, all upon the terms and conditions therein stated; and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized, at any time bereafter, by proclamation, to extend the existing rebellion in any State or part t' e public welfare ; and

Whereas, The Congressional declaration Whereas, With reference to said rebels lion, the President of the United State-

Whereas It is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and reinaugurate loyal govern- adhere to the emancipation proclamation, ments within and for their respective

Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, Presi-

dent of the United States, do proclaim, dehave directly or by implication participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted that a full pardon is The constructional obligation of the United ties shall have intervened, and upon the conditions that they, such persons, shall take and subscribe an oath, and thence-I rward keep and maiatain said cath in- aid of the emancipation ukase. violate, and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect, following, to wit: I do selemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth support, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States, and the like manner. abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves, so so far as not repealed, modified or h 11 void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like

> to slaves, so long and so far as not madifipreme Court. So help me God." of the foregoing provisions are all who are, the most favored of the white race. ficers or agents of the so-called Confederate government; all who have left judicial military or navel officers, of the rack of resigned their commissions in the army and navy of the United States, and afterwards war, and which pers as may be found in men, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known that whenever, in any of the Florida, South Carolina, and North Caro- with all their rights unimpared, with a The friends and relatives of our soldiers lina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth of the number of the votes cast best that the support of these persons n such State at the Presidential election ing since violated it, and being a qualified teration by for eited rights, which he has voter by the election laws of the State existing immediately before the so-called act It should be observed, also, that this contravening said oath, such shall be reognized as the true g verument of the tar. tates, and the States shall receive thereunder the benefit of the constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union shall protect each of them against invasion | of destruction. ifving the confusion and destitution which and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature can-

revolution of labor throughout the slave not be convened, against domestic vio-Second-I do further proclaim, declare, somewhat more ready to give up the cause and make known that any provision which of their affliction, and, to this extent, thismay be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such vital matter is left to themselves, while no State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, and provide for The suggestion in the proclamation as their education, and which may yet be to maintaining the political frame-work consistent, as a temporary arangement, with their present condition as a laboring. tion, is made to the hope that it may do landless, and homeless class, will not be good. Without the danger of harm, it

objected to by the National Executive. And it is suggested as not improper that, n constructing a loyal State government in suy State, the name, the boundary, the subdivisions, the constitution, and the Fed eral code of laws, as before the rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modinot contravening such conditions, which may be deemed expedient by those fraimng the new St te government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State governments, has no refence to States where loyal State governments have all the while been maintained; add, for the same reason, it may by proper further so say that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats conditionally rests exclusively with the respective houses, and, still fur-The objection to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive | ther, that this proclamation is intended to the national authority over every loyal State goverment may be established within States or any of them. And, while the our blockade. We had failed to elicit from embarassment from this source. In say mode presented is the best the Executive their freedom with the blood of hundreds for further information concerning the can suggest with his present impressions, will be pardoned with their rights restor it must not be understood that another possible mode would not be accepted.

> ington, the 8th day of December, A. D. 1863, and of the Independence of the United Staies of America the S8th (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WILLIEM II. SEWARD, Secretary of State

The world renowned General Tom Thumb will give an entertainment at

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to

JOLIET SIGNAL

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

The President's Message

Tuesday, December 15, 1863.

Lincoln is given in to-day's paper. It is has been read by most of the citzens of the country.

ted in the least at the position assumed by the message. The course of the Pesident, for the past eighteen months, hasbeen of such a character as to leave little ground of hope that the message would be different from what it is. It is such a document as might have been expected from the chief of the jacobins. And intelligent people have only to peruse it to perceive it studied object.

Presidents it contains propostions not ures adopted in reference to active settlers whose special duty it is to bear the count exceptions, and at such times, and on such only at variance with the constitution, but it is. conditions as he may deem expedient for absolutely ! Il clous and calculated to sink the nation more deeply in the whistool of for limited or conditional pardons accords a destruction. Instead of adhering to the with well established judicial expositions broad principles of the constitution and recommending such action by Congress as would rescue the nation from its imminent has is-ued several proclamations with pro- pend, it looks only to the clavation of the visions in regard to the liberation of slaves; African and the destruction of State and disease at a frightful rate and it seems sovereignty as the grand objects to be accomplished.

The President declares his intention to and his negro-soldier project, though the nation fall thereby. He says the negroes freed by his ukase, must be guaranteed nation have been engaged has required so of the States named, a State government clare, and make known to all persons who their rights, at whatever cost of blood and treasure. And he tacitly intimates that the recent successes of our arms, are some granted to them and each of them, with of its salutary results-in other words, that restoration of all their rights, if third par- General Grant would never have defeated the rebel armies of the West and opened the Mississippi, had it not been for the

Relative to the efficiency of negro soldiers, the President is clated at the encess of his policy. He says that fifty thousand of them are already in the field, armed and equipped as the law directs, and that he is not certain but they are more patriotic and brave than the white men who have long imperiled their lives for their country .-Negro soldiers are his apparent pride, and their glorification the main purpose of his them exchanged any moment it chooses. manner, abide by and faithfully support all mission. He appears to look forward to Therefore, is it not clear that our own proclamations of the President, made du- the day when our armies shall be compos- Government is at fault for the sufferings ed or declared void by decision of the Su. and prejudices against color shall be ex- enemy's hands? Like the issuing of the tinct-when his "American citizens of Af. The persons excepted from the benefits rican descent" shall enjoy all the rights of collecting negroes has been fruitful of im-

gaged in any way in treating colored per- the intelligence of the most stupid of the and rot in rebel prisone. Scates of Arkansas, Texas, Louisana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, the insurgents to return to their allegiance the enemy's hands be carrificed.

perfect vengeance. in the year of our Lord 1800, -each have country so long as Abraham Lincoln and ing taken the outh aforesaid, and not have the radical men who surround him have control of public affairs. They are aware that their only hope for the future rests of secession, and excluding all others, with the negro; and they will not desert shall have established a State government, Lim though the last white man and the which shall be republican, and in nowise last dollar be sacrificed on the African al-

The message, instead of aiding to relieve us from the appalling embarrassments that environ our country, will swe I the current a republican form of government, and that is sweeping our nation into the vortex

Abolitionism and Negro Equal-

If any be so stupid as not to have discovered already that the object of the Republican party is to prolong the war for of white people, let them read the dispatchof amending the constitution and proscribing punishment for slave holding.

The radicals have succeeded so well in enlisting the Republican party and a part of the Democratic party into the support fications made necessary by the conditions of their pernicious Abolition policy, that hereinbefore stated, and such other, if any, they no longer conecal their designs .-Hence, Lovejoy and Wilson, have openly declared the future programme in Congress; and we may expect to see the whole party falling into line for Abolitionism and negro equality.

We are glad that the jacobin leaders

and that, if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came and, as was expected, it was followed by dark and doubtful days. Eleven moushs to take another review. The real best and contest every passed. We are permitted to take another review. The real best are "pressed still further back; and, by the complete opening of the Mississips by the complete opening of the Mississips."

The graves of the following were found to convene on Wednesday the 18th day of possible that the war must last to convene on Wednesday the 18th day of December A. D. 1803. at the Court was another review. The real best of the sent that the insurance of the effect of military interference with the clearing of said Board will be held, to convene on Wednesday the 18th day of December A. D. 1803. at the following were found to convene on Wednesday the 18th day of December A. D. 1803. at the following were found to convene on Wednesday the 18th day of December A. D. 1803. at the following were found to convene on Wednesday the 18th day of December A. D. 1803. at the following were found to convene on Wednesday the 18th day of December A. D. 1803. at the following were found to convene on Wednesday the 18th day of December A. D. 1803. at the found the friends of the Rev. W. P. Path of the fine of the following were found to convene on Wednesday the 18th day of December A. D. 1803. at the Court must be continued until every slave is responsible to the fine of the following were found to convene on Wednesday the 18th day of December A. D. 1803. at the Court was the fine of the effect of military interference with the clear time. The Boston Condence to the war must be continued until every slave is responsible. The seal of the fine of the fine of the fine of the fine of the seat that the war must be continued until every place. The Boston Condence to the fine of the fi

Congress.

Both houses of Congress met on the 7th sylvanis, was cleeted Clerk.

the radical school. His election is indica- der the law will, therefore, see the neces-The third annual message of Presdent tive of what may be expected from the sity of applying at once and having their present Congress. The majority are de- names stricken from the roll. a document that has been anxiously laked termined to carry out the pernicious doc- Utless our quota be filled up by volunfor, and which, ere this time, dentuess, trines of Abelitionism. The Lovejovs, and teering before the 5th of next month, the We must say that we are not deappoin. Stamp will be the order of the day.

As yet but little business has been introduction of the negro question, noth- keep people in the dark in regard to a ing of general import has occurred to com- matter of such vast importance? mand attention. Several important resoamongst the charcoal leaders.

there is a respectable conservative minori- about election time, now want the Demoment that ever eminated from at Executive nois, particularly, has a representation in they stay at home and hold the offices and of this nation. While it fails to embrace the House, eminent for talent, and a marget rich out of the war. Neither the large the statesmanlike views of the earlier jurity of whom are firm supporters of Dem- bounties offered to volunteers, nor a re-

Whose Fault is It?

The country is appalled at the horrible sufferings of Union soldiers in Southern prisons. The most sickening accounts come to us from Richmond and elsewhere. Our brave soldiers are dying of starvation that the rebels cannot, or do not, afford them adequate relief.

Now, the question is, why are our brave following officers were elected for the ensoldiers permitted to languish and die in Southern campe, when we have a surplus of relei prisoners to exchange for them? Why has the exchange stopped?

Solicitor Whiting, Old Abe's right hand man, in a recent letter, gives the true cause for the suspension of the exchange of prisoners. He says that it has been ocassoned by the peremptory refusal of the enemy to exchange colored soldiers and their white officers upon any terms whatever Our Government demands that the negroes be exchanged upon the same terms as white soldiers, and hence the delay.

Thus it is seen that the foolish policy of colisting a few worthless negro soldiers by the Abolition Administration, has been the means of thousands of our gallant white soldiers losing their lives in the most barri ble manner. They are permitted to die at the rate of hundreds daily, when the Administration at Washington could have ring the existing rebellion having reference ed of the representatives of the sable race, of the Union soldiers who have fallen into

mense mischief to the accomplishment of And to cap the climax, the President, the elijem for which the war was avewedly appends to his message a proclamation as commerced-the restoration of the Union stations under the United States to aid the extraordinary as it is absurd and outra- And as to strengthening our army, it has geous in its positions. To weak minded proved a miserable bumbug, as will be as-Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the people this proclamation may be a source certained as soon as the facts are known. navy; all who left scats in the United States of comfort, but to men of sense, its hum- Negro soldier are a nuisance, but at the Congress to aid in the rebellion; all who bugery is too apparent to mislead for a demands of the Abelitionists, they must be moment. The test outh embraced in the kept in the field, though our noble white

sons, or white persons in charge of such, Southern people. The persons taking it But this cruel treatment of the brave are not only required to support all the soldiers who left their happy homes to fight war, and which pers no may be found in the United States service as soldiers, sea- laws adopted by the jacobin Congress, but for the Union, which is directly chargeable must give their adherence to all the proc- to Lincoln's negro-soldier policy, is a part

who are suffering and dying in Southern The truth is, there is no hope for the prisons, should not forget upon whose shoulders the responsibility rests.

AMERICA FIRE Co. No. 1 -At the annual election held on last Tuesday evening the following officers of America Co. No. 1, were chosen for the ensuing year :

Foreman-Thomas O'Brian. 1st Assistant-C McHenry. 2d do Michael Lennon. Secretary-John Ryan, Treasurer -- Michael Clabby Foreman of Hose-R. Furlong. Assistant do T. Lynch.

A GRAND CONCERT .- The Joliet Cornet Band will give a grand concert at Young's Hall on next Thursday evening. We learn that Mr Grandy and others of our excellent the rashness to attack him in his strong refusal may lead France to form a new and singers have volunteered their services to the band, which will render the entertainthe purpose of freeing the pegroes and ment one of the best ever offered to our then endowing them with all the privileges citizens. The Cornet Band under their efficient leader, James Boyce, have already es which we give in to-day's paper from won a repu'ati a second to no other band New York and Washington, on the subject in the State. And if our citizens desire to attend a first rate concert and at the same time contribute to the encouragement of home music, let them attend at Young's Monday in the House : Hall on Thursday evening. Admittance

Brooks, at his mammoth establish ment, one door east of Bray's drug store, has the largest assortment of stoves and bardware ever seen in this part of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to give him a call. namely :

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE -We have thrown off their disguise and are feel that we would not be doing justice in the United States, and involuntary sercoming out under their true colors. They were we to omit volunteering our evidence vitude shall be permitted only as a punishhave the military power to sustain them, in favor of this excellent sewing machine. ment of crime. and they blindly imagine that they have It is one of the best sewing machines in their feet upon the necks of conservative use. There are no others that combine so men. Well, let them push forward and many of the elements of a perfect stitcher, amend the national constitution and make We believe it is unequalled for speed the pegroes citizens after having paid for and variety of stitching. Those who wish of thousand of white men and a ruined Florence Machine, or who desire to pur country, a fearful retribution awaits them. chase, should call on Mrs. E. F. Gibbs, Given under my hand at the City of Wash- And we trust the day of their doom is not Agent for the manufacturers, at the resi-

The Braft.

The board of enrollment in this district inst. The Senote was already organized have completed their labors, and announce the dead. and the House effected an organization by through the Jacobin organ of this city, that the election of Schuylor Colfax, of Indi- those whose names are on the list, who are ana, Speaker. Mr. McPherson, of Penn- not lially to military duty, must present themselves for examination before the 20:h Mr. Colfax, as is well known, belongs to of this month. Those who are exempt un-

Wilsons, and Arnolds will have full sway draft will probably take place. As yet -and measures of the radical and jacobin | we are kept in the dark in regard to the number of men required from this county. Why is this? The board certainly do not transacted in either house. Excepting the mean to do the unfair thing. Then why

We have little hope of evading the draft. lutions of inquiry have been introduced. The so called "loyal men," who voted last which have caused some squirming month in favor of the war for negro freedom, do not come forward and volunteer. The Senate is intensely Abelition, but The Leaguers who were so fierce for blood induce them to stir from their security.

The draft is a Republican matter throughout; and it is intimated that Democrats will be made to bear more than their proportion. Time, however, will tell wheth- is obstructed. He concludes by saying: er Democrats have fair play.

Masonic Elections. At a regular conclave of Joliet Commandry, No. 4, at their asylum in this city, on Wednesday evening, December 2d, the

suing year : George R. Macgregor, E. C. Charles E Munger, Gen. John L. Randall, C. G. W. W. Stevens, P. H. D. Higinbotham, Treas. O P. Pailips, Rec. Edmund Wilcox, S. W. George S. Bates, J. W. E. H. Strong, Standard Boarer. D. C. Sleeper, Sword Bearer. Franklin Mitchell, W. Samuel K. Cusey, S.

At a regular convention of Joliet Chapter, No. 27, on Monday evening December 7th, the following officers were elected for

the ensuing year: Charles E. Munger, H. P. Franklin Mitchell, K. Edmund Wilsex, S. W W. Stevens. P. S. E. D. Fay, R. A. C. W. H. Mosier, Mi. of 3d V. Daniel C. Sleeper, M. of 2d V. I. T. Milspaugh, M. of lat V. Rev. John Kidd, Charlein. Henry D. Higinbothum, Treas. O P. Philips, Sec. Charles A. Austin, George Monroe and Samuel K. Casey, Stewards. Josiah McRoberts, S.

The War in Virginia. New York, Dec. 11.

A special to the World, from the Hendquarters of the Army of the Potomac, Dec. "There is no movement to record in the Army of the Potomac. That it is intended taskeep the army here for a time, unless

are building comfortable quarters and preparing for winter. navy of the United States, and alterwards sided the rebellion; and all who have en- body of the proclamation, is an insult to soldiers through that means are left to die may be given for what it is worth, that A rumor is current here to-day, which | 26th ult. request to Gen. Meade for an armistice of three months duration.

> lamations of the President, including his of the Abelition programme, and must not Carolina, Volunteers, which regiment was a gang of carpenters on board. She is emancipation ukase. This is permitting be averted though every white soldier in on picket duty near Martin's Ford, came pierced for eight guns. within our lines during last night. They

> > the river, from near the junction of the in the American wat. Rap dan and Rappaliannock to above Robertson's River.

Lee's army now occupy the following posi Hill's corps, around Orange CourtHouse where Gen. Lee has his beadquarters; Ear- compromised as a southern supporter. ly's division, near Summerville Roads, at

over 60,000 men in the last campaign, and will communicate its reserves. that he was certain of victory had we had Advices from Paris hint that England's

It is stated that the enemy are building winter quarters."

Proposed Amendment to the Constitution: New York, Deccember 10. The New York Tribune's Washington special says:

"See Congress shall have full power to enforce the forgoing section of this article by appropriate legislation." Washington, December 10. Mr. Lovejoy's bill, of which he gave

Herald is as intensely Democratic as ever since his return.

This Mr. G., on behalf of Gov. M., has now settled by transferring to the State 4,225 acres of land in Kendall Co., at an average of \$7 per cere,

The radicals declare that the war must be continued until every slave is receiving our fire were filled with balls, litterally covered, while the opposite side, receiving the onemy's fire, had very few butlets, showing our fire to be much the severest. All the firing was very low.—

The graves of the following were found the following were found to the most casual consideration.

The Boston Conaier has very just views

ded were left on the retreat from the field, suppose its testimony on these questions is An expedition goes out to-morrow to burg

Gen. Blair left for Congress to-day. The resignation of Gen. Palmer, com manding the 14th Corps, on account of so, and more than so, they were unparels private business, has been accepted. His successor has not been named. Enlistments as veteran volunteers prog-

ress favorably. Adjt. Gen. Robertson, of Michigan, is regiments now in the field. Over threefourths of the 9th Michigan bave re-enlisted, and go home. The 29th Pennsylvania have re-enlisted, and leave in a few days

From the South. Fortress Monroe, Dec. 11.

Jeff Davis, in his message, is very despondent over the losses of Vicksburg, Port Hudson, and other points. He says there has been no improvement in the relations with foreign countries since his last mes the quation comes up next year, those who sage. On the cont: ary, there is great have trifled with the freedom of elections divergence in the conduct of European nawill find that they bave done so at their tions, assuming a character positively unfriendly. He speaks of the marked partiality of Gseat Britain in favor of the North. He says the public finances demand the strictest and most carnest attention, and Taken together, it is the weakest docu- ty in the House of Representatives. Illis crats and niggers to do the fighting while the present condition of the finances is ne- are about visiting that city to purchase cessary to the successful operations of the government. He recommends taxation instead of further sales of bonds or issue of give Mesers. Stryker & Co. a call : Treasury notes. He also recommends putocratic principles and the constitution as gard for their consistency as war men, can ting an end to the substitute business, and a modification of the exemption law, so that and popular firm, "Stryker & Co.," occupy the army may be increased as rapidly as an cligible location at No. 141 Lake st., possible. He regrets the suspension of an our most fashionable thoroughfare. The exchange of prisoners, and that communi- enviable position they have won and long; cation with the trans. Mississippi county held in the front rank of our Western 'The enemy refuse proposals for the only peace possible. The only hope for peaceis now the vigor of our resistance."

Bristol, East Tenn., Dec 7. Gen. Longstreet has raised the siege at Knoxville in consequence of the heavy reinforcements received by Burnside. On Friday night our force fell back to Morristown, where a stand will probably be made. The work of putting the East Ten nessee and Virginia Railroad in running order will be pushed forward by Col Owen. Our loss at Knoxville is 600, principally in Hood's division. Col. fluff, of Georgia, was killed; Col. Fisher, of Mississippi, seriously wounded; Capt, Dunn, of Long street's staff, wounded. The assault of the 29th failed in consequence of forged orders recalling Gen. Anderson's brigade.

Dalton, Ga., Dec. 8. at Ringgold, but, being attacked by our and Sacques, are manufactured from the eavelry under Grigeby, were driven a mile | very best materials, such as English and beyond the town.

Richmond, Doc. 8. The President's Message was received and read in both houses of Congress yester day, the 7th.'

New York, Doc. 11 A Richmond paper of the 8th states that | tiful, Gen. Stephen Lee reports from Mississippi that Gen. Chalmers drove the enemy over the rebels lost 25 in killed and 75 wound-

Rebel accounts report that the Georgia Senate has ordered a conscription of every able-bodied man over 15 years old. A Charleston dispatch of the 5th reports the destruction of the calciu mgnt at Fort Gregg by a shot from Moultrie, and | for men's and boy's wear. anys Sumpter is considered safe against all assaults.

From Europe.

Halifax, Dec. 11. circumstances that are not calculated upon morning with two days later news and ad-Queenstown the 29 h, arrived here this wildering variety. arise, is everywhere apparent. The men vices than already received. The steamer Rappahannock, under the · Confederate flag, arrived at Calais on the

The Confederate steamer Georgia has Lee has, under a flag of truce, forwarded a gone into dock at Cherbourg, to repair no other Store in Chicago so universally some small damages, Additional advices from Calais say that

A special to the Herald, dated "Head- the Rappahannock was seized by the place of all others where you can secure quarters Army of the Potomac, Dec. 9, French customs authorities. She sailed good bargains and get a full and satisfacfrom Sheerness, England, on the 26th of Three deserters from the 5th North November in an unfinished state. She had tory equivalent for your money.

Mr. Spence, of Liverpool. the writer on report that the whole of their regiment secession in the London Times, had been only want an opportunity to desert, addressing large meetings in Glasgow in when they will gladly avail themselves of favor of southern independence. He urged that Etigland should take the lead in

of Manchester has invited W. Cornell Jew-ctt to deliver an address before them du-ring December. Jewett accepted condition-I have from relable authority that ett to deliver an address before them during December. Jewett accepted conditionally on his not being confined to the subject of the southern right to independence, nor

from the woods and batteries south of Raccoon and Martin's Fords, it is evident that
the enemy is in force there.

The rebel authorities state that Lee had

The rebel authorities state that Lee had Switzerland sent a direct acceptance, but

more intimate alliance clsewhere.

of both houses concurring. That the follow- this paper has always sustained the Gov-

bering themselves of the local guilt, and of resuming, under the simple protection of the national authorities, their loyal connection with the old Government and the old Union. Had the armies of the Union. when advancing into disloyal States, directed their attention simply to the restoration and enforcement of the laws, the coming notice the other day. to punish slavehold | Congress might have been represented by ing, provides that all slaves freed by the several other States than those which have Proclamation of the President, of January elected representatives. This is particu-1st, or by acts of Congress, shall be citizens | larly the case with Tennesses. The miliand competent to be witnesses in courts of tary power of the Government has prevent-And we trust the day of their doom is not very distant.

Agent for the manufacturers, at the residence of Sheriff Monroe.

Brooks all Right:

We are glad to learn that the article in the Quincy Herald which caused so much written by Capt. Brooks. He was absent in New York at the time, and the article in the Quincy Herald which caused so much written by Capt. Brooks. He was absent in New York at the time, and the article in the Quincy Herald which caused so much written by Capt. Brooks. He was absent in New York at the time, and the article in the Guincy Office of the Course of the Course of the Government has prevent ed the return of that State to its logality, at the when it was unxious, under the law, to thave a Governor, Legislature, and more than two nor more than the article in the Quincy Herald which caused so much written by Capt. Brooks. He was absent in New York at the time, and the article in the Quincy Herald which caused so much written by Capt. Brooks. He was absent in New York at the time, and the article in the Quincy Herald which caused so much written by Capt. Brooks. He was absent in New York at the time, and the article in the Quincy Herald which caused so much written by Capt. Brooks. He was absent in New York at the time, and the article in the Quincy Herald which caused so much written by Capt. Brooks is at home now, as the Jacobins will soon find out to their sorrow. The Herald is as intensely Demogratic as ever will be caused to the Capt. The written of the State and the written of the State is to its logation; and whoever attempts to reduce any one so freed to shavery, is declared guilty of misdemenance, and purpose of the Government has prevent at the wint was unxious, under the the was unxious, under the was unxio the United States; and whoever attempts ed the return of that State to its loyalty, at

admissable. It says:

"The efforts which defeated the demoscratic party are well characterized by our cotemporary as extraordinary. They were tally unexpected by the opposition. But we know what we have to anticipate in the elections of next year, and have time for preparation. M litary interference here, to get details to go home and fill up with the freedom of elections has peaceably been tolerated for the last time. Of that let the radical destroyers of our country be assured. As we have recently stated, at least 1,500,000 democratic votes have been cast in the states which own the jurisdiction of the United States, at the elections; which have just taken place, and those which not long ago, preceded them. It was evident, two, that in several of those states, our own, for instance, the conservatives have a strong force in reserve. This is not a party to be trifled with; and when

> We clip the following from the "Western Rail Road Gazette" pullished in Chicago, Dry Goods they cannot do better than to

own cost.'

ELEGANT DRESSGOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS. SKIRTS, &c., &c.-That extensively known "merebant princes" is entirely owing to their energy, enterprise, familiarity with the market, bonorable dealing, and their determination of keeping their customers constantly supplied with the latest, most seasonable and fashionable goods. There are large stores, but none more amply filled with elegantly assorted Dress Goods, which are being daily received to promptly fill up. the gaps in their stock made by heavy and frequent purchasers.

It is not possible to enumerate in our limited space a tithe of the articles which the public need and this firm furnishes for home use and consumption. We would, however, direct attention to a few, which we know to be of rare quality and finish. In Dress Gods, their plaid poplins, Scotch Plaids, Empress Cloths, DeLains, Merinoes, Mohairs, Alapaocas, Paramettas

and Rept goods are all selected with particular care for this market. The enemy's cava'ry appeared yesterday | Their Cloaks, fashioned into Circulars German Beaver, Fur and Plush Beaver, Petershams, Tricots and Chinebilla Clothe. These cloaks are of exqueite beauty and elegance, and represents all the latest fashionable varieties worn. The material of which they are made is as strong and durable as their make up and finish is beaus

Of the finest Gloves, Hosiery, Laces and Embroideries, and Wool Bed Blankets this Wolf River, slaughtering 300, and that firm have received a large and fresh assortment, which they guarantee will give their customers satisfaction. Of Shawls they offer a variety of sizes.

quality and patterns, of Wool and Brochs, ong and Square Shawls, Striped Wool, &c., as well as a large stock of superior ssimeres for suits and vestings O: B. Imoral Skirts they invite attention to a . t . k of 2000, consisting of the choicest c. I rs, qualities and etyles in the market, Of Hoop Skirts of all the now shapes, and

Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings, Stripes,

Denius, Prints, Flannels, Nubias, Sontage, The Canada, from Liverpool the 28th ria &c., they offer an endless quantity in be-In short, they keep a full assortment of every kind of dry goods necessary to the transaction of a successful business (in a Erst-class establishment. The throng of eager ladies and gentlemen continues from early morn to late at night. We know of popular with all classes of community or

U. S. 5-20'S

The Secretary of the Treasury has not The rebels picket along the south side of the river, from near the junction of the Rap dan and Rappalannock to above Rob.

The Southern independence Association

The whole south of the Lean authorized is river than the Lean authorized in the Lean authorized is river than the Le Martin's and Tobacco Fords; Johnson's division, at Mitchell, Brown's and Germania
Fords.

From dense volumes of smoke arising from the woods and batteries south of Racall sold and or uid no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a six per Cent Loun, the Interest and Principal payable in Cein, thus yielding over Nine per cent.

per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The diovernment requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long time past What A Loyal Paper Says.

B. Liw we give an extract from a paper that has done as much as any other to prevent Kentucky from seceding, and which has never been charged with disloyalty except by the most extrame of the Charceal branch of the Jacobin fanation. Its words are particularly as the first of the first of the first of the interest on all the surplus Coin in the Treasury at he distant day, will enagle the United States to resume speciar pamyents upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any since after 5 years.

The Interest is paid half-yearly, vig.—Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are par-

ept by the most extreme of the Charcoal branch of the Jacobin fanatics. Its words are entitled to consideration, inasmuch as it has proved itself true to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as a part of the said constitution namely:

"Article 13.

"Section 1. Slavery, being incompatible with free government, is forever prohibited in the United States, and involuntary ser-

I am authorized to receive Subscrip-

"United States Five-Twenty Year. Six per cent Bonds."

Interest payable May Ist, and Nov. ish in GOLD will receive in payment for those Bonds at par, with-out commission, Legal Tender Noter or Drafts on New GEO. WOODRUFF, Banker. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE)

LEWIS ELLSWORTH,
Collector oth Dist. of Ill.
Pr. S. M. SKINNER, Deputy.